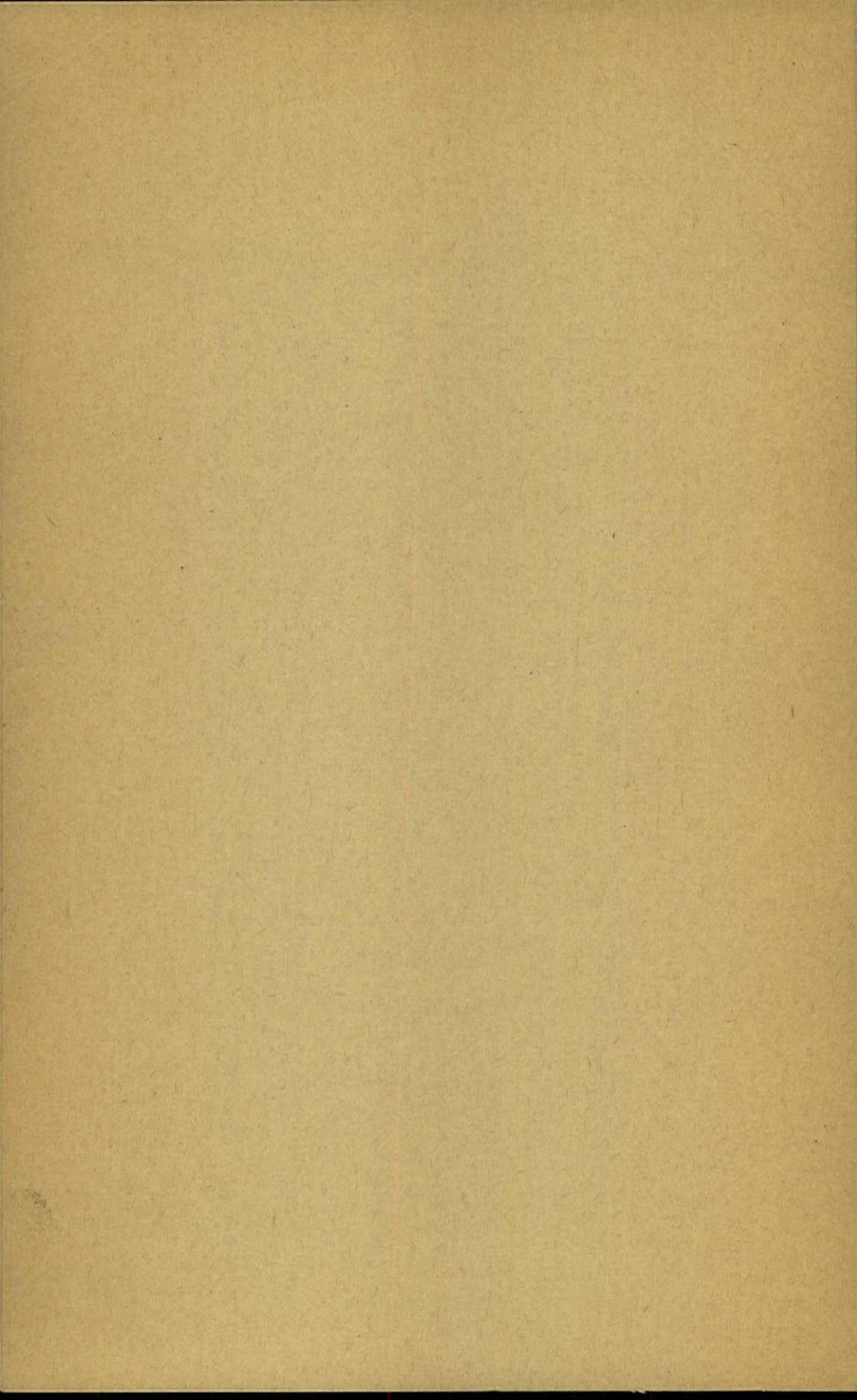


AMERICAN INSTITUTE
OF ARCHITECTS
JAN 27 1960
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**THE
MISSOURI
ARCHITECT**

JANUARY 1960



Published quarterly as the official organ of the Missouri Association of Registered Architects, 120 East High, Jefferson City, Missouri

JOHN M. HEWITT, Editor 607 Westport Rd., Kansas City 11, Missouri

Missouri Association of Registered Architects

YEAR BEGINNING MAY 2, 1959

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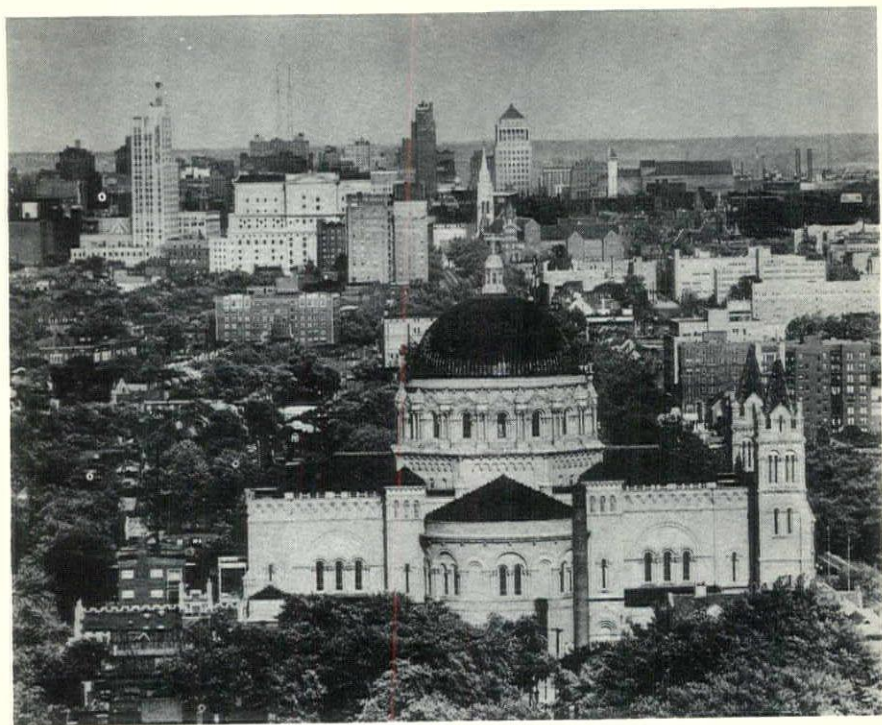
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View of St. Louis - Looking East from The Park Plaza Hotel
(See this on Architects Day - April 30th.)

ARCHITECTS DAY

April 30, 1960

Park Plaza Hotel

St. Louis, Missouri

SENATOR A. L. McCAWLEY At The Office Of HURST JOHN F. A. R. A. October 24, 1959

Gentlemen:

First it should be understood that I am here at the invitation of your Chairman extended through John David Sweeney, President of the Missouri Association of Registered Architects; that what I say here is not to be construed as in any manner representing the opinions of the Missouri Board for the Registration of Architects, for which I am at present counsel, nor the views of the Missouri Association of Registered Architects, for which I am also counsel; and that the opinions expressed here are my own personal opinions developed through the years of my association with the Architectural Registration authorities throughout the country.

It should be further understood that I reserve the right to edit and approve the manuscript from which I am speaking before its publication.

With the beginning of my employment, in 1940, by a joint committee of architects and engineers, as their legislative counsel, in their efforts to secure enactment of a law by the Missouri Legislature authorizing and providing for the registration of architects and professional engineers, I advised the organization and incorporation under the laws of Missouri of a state association of architects similar to the Missouri Society of Professional Engineers incorporated in the late thirties, and that such an organization should be a completely autonomous corporate citizen of Missouri in no wise subject to the authority of the American Institute of Architects, a long existing corporation of another state.

My advice to the architects at that time was based upon what I considered to be sound reasoning. The architectural profession in Missouri, though well served on a high professional level by the American Institute of Architects, could be more effectively represented in Missouri before the several branches of state and local government, particularly the Missouri Legislature, by a completely autonomous association of Missouri architects than by an organization existing under a charter issued by and owing its allegiance to, any foreign corporation.

(CONT'D. ON PAGE 4)

Subsequent developments in Missouri have shown the wisdom of having a completely independent and wholly autonomous organization of architects in Missouri.

My opinions expressed and advice given in the organization of the Missouri Association of Registered Architects, insofar as the American Institute of Architects, a foreign corporation, is concerned, applies to the Georgia Corporation.

After several efforts, unsuccessful for one cause or another, the Missouri Association of Registered Architects was organized and incorporated under the laws of the state. For several years now, under its familiar title of MARA, this organization has ably and efficiently represented the architects of this state on a registration or license level -- and that, after all, is where the interest of a purely state organization begins and its justifiable activity ends. Two state organizations operating in competition and rivalry could easily result in more harm than benefit.

Based upon years of experience and observation, it is my opinion that any profession, in order to reach the utmost of efficiency, public service and public acceptance, should have a state-wide organization on the license level and, for convenience of membership, such local chapters as might be deemed necessary, and beyond that should have a substantial portion of its members (as many as are qualified) affiliated with a founder society, such as the American Medical Association in the case of physicians, the American Institute of Architects, in the case of architects, and a national society of engineers in the field of the registrant's principal engineering activity such, for example, as the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and American Society of Chemical Engineers, etc.

This opinion, as paradoxical as it may seem, is not in serious conflict with the opinion previously expressed -- that no organization incorporated under the laws of another state can properly serve the best interest of any profession in Missouri on a registration or license level.

The National Association of Registered Architects, incorporated

in Missouri years before ARA (Georgia corporation), was designed to promote the organization of wholly autonomous and completely independent state associations of registered architects, each organization to be incorporated under the laws of its own state and not in any degree subject to the control of any national organization.

The main purpose of the Missouri corporation is to provide for an annual meeting of the registered architects of America for the purpose of exchanging ideas and disseminating information which any state group could use or not, according to its own wishes, such national meetings to be no more than a gathering of citizens having mutual interests in the improvement of architectural registration laws and registration procedures.

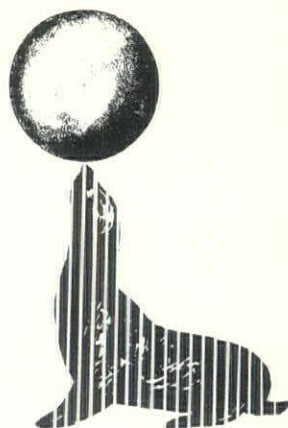
The only other purpose of the Missouri organization is a sort of "Johnny Apple Seed" operation -- promoting and encouraging the organization of architects into state groups throughout the nation on a registration level. The highest honor and only glory connected with membership in the organization is registration itself, all other marks of distinction being purposely avoided.

Of course, registered architects in Missouri are free to join any organization they may choose, but it is hoped that no new organization will in any way retard the registered architects in Missouri and more than half of the members of the Missouri chapters of the American Institute of Architects on its membership rolls.

In conclusion when I first learned of the existence of the Georgia corporation I was delighted with the feeling that out of it and the Missouri corporation might come the type of organization which, in my opinion, the Registered Architects of America need and are entitled to have. But when I discovered that the Georgia corporation was formed for the evident purpose of making a fight on the American Institute of Architects my feelings of delight were supplanted by feelings of serious disappointment. For after all the achievement and traditions of architecture, through all eras of recorded history, have been fostered and handed down to us by the American Institute of Architects, and without the support of which we would have no such thing in America today as architectural registration.

Day of the Stunt

REPRINTED FROM THE AIA JOURNAL,
SEPTEMBER, 1959.



► Here in Detroit a favorite pastime among architects is throwing stones at the automobile stylists for their endless aberrations in the art of tail fin design and the application of chrome, which on occasion seems to be the sum and substance of automotive styling. This verbal exercise is lots of fun but it obscures some fantasies much closer to home: More and more architects are going off on little aberrations of their own that lead them further and further from architecture. It is therefore encouraging to note that the theme of the recent AIA convention was "Design." We may be able to rescue ourselves before it is too late.

One unfortunate weakness among architects is their temerity in criticizing each other's work. This silence has resulted in total confusion among architects and public alike. The latter looks upon architecture as it looks upon automobiles; the most sensational is best. The public has lost its ability to discriminate. If something sells, it must be good. Cut off more and more from nature, the public depends on the mass media of communication for its esthetic taste. The diet is a kind of continual desert, with no meat course. In place of a good blue-plate-special, it is offered the folded-plate.

What have architects been doing while this confusion has been developing in the public mind? They have been confusing themselves in spirited arguments over "humanism," "new brutalism," "romanticism," "new classicism," "functionalism," "directivism," "individualism," and "anonymism." We now need a pocket dictionary to get through each day. Instead of designing buildings for the people who are to use them, architects have been designing buildings for other architects and for the architectural magazines, which vie with each

other for the privilege of featuring these buildings designed for architects. The art of verbal rationalization has become second only to the art of plastic invention. What a refreshing thing it would be if, by one stroke of a magic wand, we could eliminate all architectural magazines for ten years. Architects would have to think about function once more and the public would start getting some honest architecture. The egocentric prima-donnas would have a rough time of it. With no magazines to picture their wares, they would quickly lose all purpose in life. But people would start getting buildings that fitted their needs, their sites and their pocketbooks. And buildings might even start looking as though they were meant for human beings.

Many readers will say this criticism is unjust, that the architectural profession does not deserve a blanket indictment. I say we are fast approaching the moment when the profession as a whole will be held accountable for the confusion that is already upon us. It is time we started straightening things out. The first step would be to understand that architecture is more concerned with satisfying basic human needs than in expressing the architect's ingenuity. Architects who attempt each time to invent something new are in the wrong field; they should be doing basic research in the sciences. In attempting to be architects, they mistake progress in techniques with progress in arts, and scientific efficiency with social purpose. They are fast removing themselves from the great mass of people; they have become an elite. They are losing humility when they need to be gaining it.

What about the building materials industry? Certainly architects should cooperate with this im-

A graduate of Michigan and the Harvard Graduate School, a product of the offices of Gropius, Breuer, Coolidge, Koch, Stubbins, Saarinen, SOM and others, now with Smith & Smith of Royal Oak, Mich., and a former Secretary of the Detroit Chapter, a contemporary designer takes a long, hard look at contemporary design.

portant segment of the nation's economy. But it is equally vital that architects resist the building materials industry when it is in the public interest. There is a limit to how fast architects and the public can assimilate new materials. We have been able to get along for a thousand years with brick and mortar; surely there is no compelling urgency to run the gamut of the materials alphabet. The building materials industry thrives on a constant flow of new products; architecture does not. We would do better to digest some of the materials we have. We forget that some of us will still be around fifty years from now when many of today's buildings will be falling apart at the seams. We may wish to conceal our identities long before that time. There were past periods in history when no architect outlived his buildings; we will not be as fortunate.

What about architectural education? One thing is definitely wrong with it. By placing too much emphasis on employing exhibitionists to teach design, the schools betray their students. Success in the curriculum is often measured by one's ability to excel in structural innovation and plastic design. This measure may be taken on little more than a student's ingenuity at making graphic presentations, paper architecture of another sort. A second major failing of architectural education is its preoccupation with techniques, particularly in the field of structures. Let us continue to have structural experimentation but let us not call it architecture. Let us have more emphasis on designing buildings for people. Let us look beyond structures and mechanical systems for inspiration in design. Do any of us care what Marilyn Monroe's bones or lungs look like? Lastly, let us have

more study of the history of building design as related to use.

We speak of a past hierarchy of buildings with the church or the cathedral at the top. Perhaps we need to look at our buildings today as a new form of hierarchy: The home, the church, the elementary school and the funeral parlor in a small inner circle where sentimental attachments are valid and to be respected; then a slightly larger middle circle containing the community hospital, the high school, the public library and other municipal buildings, where sentimental considerations are less important; and, lastly, a much larger outer circle containing everything else — buildings for commerce, hotels, transportation terminals and factories. Before designing a building, we would determine where it belongs in relation to man standing at the center of the inner circle. The closer a building is to man, the more personal and conservative should be its architecture.

There is no magic formula for great architecture but we might create more of it if architects would get back to a few basic facts and principles:

- Man needs to identify himself with his natural surroundings. We should look more closely at our sites and our materials; our buildings have been taking us further and further away from nature.
- The sun and the weather are with us to stay, in differing forms and quantities depending on where we happen to be on the globe. We cannot ignore these timeless factors.
- Progress in architecture is achieved through evolution, not revolution. Architecture should therefore be conservative. Remember, it is for people.
- When we try too hard, we very often fall down.
- Architecture is concerned with the sequence of space; the buildings themselves form but a small part of our total physical environment. Architects are too concerned with individual structures and their exterior envelopes.
- Buildings only start to live after they are built; their life comes from the people who use them.
- Time can build beauty into buildings. In many of our new buildings, this principle is working in reverse; the older they get, the worse they look.
- Modesty is good in architecture as it is in private life.
- Everything that is possible is not necessarily desirable.

There is one final point to ponder: Future generations will largely remember us by the buildings we construct. Are we preparing to leave them as good a heritage as our predecessors left us? ◀

Wise Words From An Oldtimer (An Engineer) To A Young Architect:

Whenever any young professional, be he architect or engineer opens his own office, he naturally does so with a feeling that he is at least equal in ability to others who are individual practitioners in his field. Indeed he feels that he is better qualified than many others, and can do design work more effectively and efficiently.

With this in mind and in order to get a start, he is prone to take design work at a fee less than the recommended fee schedules proposed by the AIA for architects and the M.S.P.E. for engineers. It is true that many of us have taken a below normal fee in order to get started. At the time I opened my office there was no recommended fee schedules, and none wanted to divulge any "trade secrets," or give any advice. As a result, experience proved that this was a mistake. These fee schedules represent the thinking of many years of experience.

Your profession as well as mine is one of service. The goodwill you establish will depend upon the type of services you render. It should be our intention of giving of the best of our abilities, and to live up to our responsibilities. I personally want to do the best I can, and in order to do so I would expect a reasonable fee. If an architect does not get a reasonable fee, I prefer not to work with him. In order to pay a just fee to the engineer, there will be very little left for the architect unless his fee is also just.

Experience has shown that the old adage "You get what you pay for" holds. When the fee is too low; the architect will have to cut down on the quality of his services. The drawings will be incomplete, leaving out many dimensions, details, etc. Also he will cut down on his job inspections. This will throw an additional burden on the engineer, straightening out his mistakes and completing details. Changes that will have to be made as construction progresses will cause too much additional time to be spent by the engineer on the jobsite or on the telephone; and in making revisions to the drawings. This together with delays in construction and extras charged by the contractor to the owner will react against you in an attempt to build goodwill and a name for yourself.

(CONT'D. ON PAGE 9)

There are some projects that can be done for less than others. However, taking a job too cheap will result in one of two things. Either you do a thorough job of design and drawing and end up with less income than a draftsman makes, or you turn out an incomplete set of drawings. Therefore you should use the best guideposts available; namely the recommended fee schedules.

SENMUT SAY

How is your supervision lately? -- Good or sloppy?

The Following Warning Comes From The A. I. A. News Letter Dated November 2, 1959.

"Confidence man with architectural background is working Spokane architects. Description: between fifty and sixty, five feet five, crew cut white hair thin on top. Large brown eyes rather protruding. When last seen he was wearing a dark blue nylon jacket and white sport shirt with pattern of red square.

He is very pleasant, and quite intellectual in his conversation, so much so that, knowing I was out of town he called on my wife; she fed him a wiener sandwich and invited him back for a more respectable dinner the next night so he could renew his acquaintance with me, but he did not show up again (he posed as Wayne Robinson, one of my college professors from University of Illinois, saying he had just returned from Italy to continue his research on a book he is writing concerning the contributions Italians have made to American culture).

To another architect's wife he posed as Barney Bates just up from Mexico. (She fed him ham and eggs -- could be he's conning for those too). To this hour he is known to have accepted \$1 from an architect and \$25 from a landscape architect (that figures).

Suggest you alert other chapters. He appears to take the list of architects alphabetically. We will let you know promptly if we are fortunate enough to do him in."

ST. LOUIS COUNTY BUILDING CODES:

The chart which appeared in the October issue of the Missouri Architect containing pertinent information concerning the St. Louis County Building Codes, has met with much favorable reaction. We have received many compliments verbally and in writing. About this we will say more later.

APPRECIATION:

The architects of the St. Louis area owe much to Paul Klingensmith for his faithful duty on the committee organized for the revision of the St. Louis Building Code. Paul has met with the committee one or two times a week for the past five years. He says that they are almost through with their job.

NEW COVER:

Perhaps you have noticed that we are attempting to improve the general appearance of your Missouri Architect. The cover, among other things, has been revised. In the belief that we still can improve the cover, the job of doing so has been delegated to Prof. Roland Bockhorst and Board Member Linnell Elam to undertake some kind of competitive effort in this direction with the possible cooperation of Washington University architectural students.

ARCHITECTS - IN - TRAINING ENROLLED SINCE OCTOBER 1958

Gale, Daniel Bailey	AIT-381-E	1343 McCutcheon, St. Louis 17, Missouri
Huffman, John Arthur	AIT-391-E	1225 E. 66th Terrace, Kansas City, Missouri
Insinger, Ralph H.	AIT-390-E	Route 3, Box 291 St. Charles, Missouri
Selvaggi, James Francis	AIT-388-E	6316 Wydown Blvd., St. Louis 5, Missouri

ARCHITECTS ORDERED REGISTERED
BY THE
STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR ARCHITECTS
AND PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS
NOVEMBER 9, 1959

Mitchem, Leroy E.	A-1520	1024 Coffey Court St. Louis 19, Missouri
Wright, Ernest N.	A-1533	School of Architecture Washington University St. Louis 5, Missouri
Macsai, John	A-1546	104 S. Michigan Chicago 3, Illinois
Peters, William Wesley	A-1547	Taliesin Spring Green, Wisconsin
Martin, Carl William	A-1548	6824 Etzel Ave. St. Louis 30, Missouri
Spradley, J. Calvin	A-1549	5831 Outlook Mission, Kansas
Smith, Bernard E.	A-1550	2035 Knox Ave. St. Louis 10, Missouri
Fink, Stan	A-1551	5903-A Enright Ave. St. Louis 12, Missouri
Ward, Robert E.	A-1554	113 North Street 2nd. Floor Normal State Bank Normal, Illinois
Yokum, Edward L.	A-1555	7610 E. 113th Str. Kansas City 34, Missouri
Steele, Charles E., Jr.	A-1556	4321 North Quincy Kansas City 17, Mo.
Miller, Warren D.	A-1557	604 Tribune Building Terre Haute, Indiana

Members of M.A.R.A. extend congratulations to those newly registered members of the profession.

ABOUT OUR ADVERTISERS (Second of a series).

THE STORY OF THE ST. LOUIS LATHING AND PLASTERING INDUSTRY COUNCIL.

The St. Louis Lathing and Plastering Industry Council is now in its sixth year of service to the construction industry. This labor-management organization was formed in 1953 to assure architects, builders and the public of high standards of workmanship, and to promote more and better use of lath and plaster in all types of construction.

The Council is sponsored by the St. Louis Lathing and Plastering Contractors Association, the Lathers District Council of Greater St. Louis, and the Plasterers Union, Local No. 3. It is governed by a twelve-man board, with three representatives from each union and three each from the lathing and plastering contractors.

The Council works toward the following objectives:

Assuring higher standards of workmanship on all lathing and plastering jobs by offering free consultation service for builders, architects, and home owners in order to assist them in making the best use of this traditionally outstanding and essential building material;

Serving as a clearing house for information on new techniques and materials for lathing and plastering;

Investigating all complaints of unsatisfactory lathing and plastering work and taking action to correct any flaws due to faulty workmanship;

Cooperating with the St. Louis Board of Education a lathers and plasterers apprentice training program to increase the available supply of craftsmen skilled in every type of lathing and plastering;

Cementing peace in the industry by giving unions and contractors a common meeting ground for discussion and solution of their problems.

The Council carries on a continuous public education program on the importance of genuine lath and plaster construction for economy, durability, decoration and fire protection. Its offices are located at: 4903 Delmar Boulevard, St. Louis 8, Missouri

PACKAGE DEAL OR "STACKED" DEAL

The Biblical counsel on serving two masters is often stated today as, "conflict of interest."

When Architect and Contractor are one and the same individual, a conflict of interest exists.

This conflict is recognized by the AIA as something from which the client must be protected. Speaking from 102 years of background, the AIA holds that the, "Best interest of the client", is served by absolute separation of Architect and Contractor interests.

This is not to say that the Architect is a "paragon of virtue" or that the contractor has no integrity. The ethical intent is to minimize or eliminate any possibility of duplicity, double dealing, or hidden alliances and split fees.

To combine Architect and Contractor in one individual or corporation is to demand, expect or presume that all men so occupied, possess a degree of integrity thus far not attained in all human history.

There are numerous occasions during the course of building construction when decisions must be made in the selection of one product versus another. If a substitute material is decided upon and is the equal of that originally specified, the job will not suffer and the client is served. If, however, the substitute is not the equal, and is made for the monetary gain of the contractor alone the work suffers and the client fails to get what he paid for.

If the contractor (in any manner whatsoever) should become the Architect, it is beyond human belief to suppose that he will always make decisions at his own expense.

Here then, is the conflict of interest ---- that of the client and that of the contractor. The monetary interest of the one is bound to affect the other. It should be obvious, therefore, that the interest of the client is best served when the Architect, employed by the client, makes all decisions affecting money matters ---- not because he is more virtuous, but rather that he (the architect) has nothing to gain or lose by making them.

Missouri State Bond Issue Projects

Architects & Engineers

Medium Security Prison	Marcel Boulicault
Penitentiary for Women.	Cooper, Carlson & O'Brien
State Training School for Boys, Boonville.	Everitt & Keleti
Repairs to Heating System	Massaglia & Associates
Training School for Girls, Chillicothe	Swanson, Terney & Brey
Missouri School for the Blind	Pearce & Pearce, Inc.
Missouri School for the Deaf	Marcel Boulicault
University of Missouri	
Fine Arts Bldg.	Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum
Bus. & Pub. Administration Bldg.	Marshall & Brown
Engineering Bldg.	Neville, Sharp & Simon
Addn. to Agriculture Bldg.	Gentry & Voskamp
Home Economics Bldg.	Gentry & Voskamp
Slaughter House	Emil O. Bayerl
Library with State Historical Society	Jamieson, Spearl, Hammond & Grolock
Greenhouses	Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum
Dormitories - Equip., Furnish, 1/4 Constr.	Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum
Addition to Law Bldg.	Jamieson, Spearl, Hammond & Grolock
Industrial Arts Bldg.	Neville, Sharp & Simon
Renovation McAlester and Whitton Halls.	Wedemeyer & Becker (Parker Hall)
Missouri State Sanatorium	Bruce F. Barnes
Automatic Fire Alarm System	Toensfeldt & Horch, Inc.
State Hospital No. 1, Fulton	
Renovations & Addns.	Welch, Pallardy, & Joseph D. Standish
Geriatric Bldg.	Marcel Boulicault
Repairs & Alterations to Steam Lines	Toensfeldt & Horch, Inc.
Rewiring of Operating Area	Toensfeldt & Horch, Inc.
State Hospital No. 2, St. Joseph	
Renovations & Addns.	Eckel & Aldrich
Renovations.	Weatherford, Atkins & Bradford
Renovations.	J. R. DeRigne & Associates
Renovations.	Paoli E. C. Massaglia & Associates
Additions.	Toensfeldt & Horch
State Hospital No. 3, Nevada	
Storage Room, Warehouse, Bakery	Voskamp & Slezak
State Hospital No. 4, Farmington	
Renovations & Additions	Marcel Boulicault
Solaria-Clinic & Hall	Armstrong
Compressor Bldg.	Marcel Boulicault
Storage, Garage, Fire House	Marcel Boulicault
Boiler & Extension of Boiler Room	Toensfeldt & Horch, Inc.
Missouri State School	
Renovations & Additions	Kivett, Myers & McCallum
St. Louis State Hospital	
Renovations & Additions	Marcel Boulicault
Administration Bldg. & Clinic.	Marcel Boulicault
Repair Floors	Joseph D. Standish
Renovation of Electrical System	Toensfeldt & Horch, Inc.
School of Mines & Metallurgy, Rolla	
Dormitories	Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum
Engineering Laboratories Building	P. John Hoener & Associates
Classroom Building	P. John Hoener & Associates
Civil Engr. & Mechanics Bldg.	Froese, Maack & Becker
Remodeling Harris Hall for Library	Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum
Extending & Enlarging Steam & Electrical Service	
Lines to New Engineering Laboratories Bldg. &	
Civil Engineering Bldg.	John D. Palvey, Cons. Engr.

Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg	
Applied Arts, Science & Music Bldgs.	Everitt & Keleti
Men's Dorm. - Equip., Furnish 1/3 Constr.	Everitt & Keleti
Women's Dorm. - Equip., Furnish 1/3 Constr.	Everitt & Keleti
Garrison Gymnasium	V. Preston Terrell
Remodeling of Dockery Bldg.	V. Preston Terrell
Northeast Missouri State Teachers College	
Auditorium	Pearce & Pearce, Inc.
Health & Physical Ed. Bldg.	Pearce & Pearce, Inc.
Men's Dormitory (Partial)	Pearce & Pearce, Inc.
Gen. Renov. Heat, Light & Power Plant	Rogers & Schmidt Engrg. Co.
Southeast Missouri State College	
Science Bldg.	Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum
Practical Arts Bldg.	Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum
Women's Physical Ed. Bldg.	Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum
Lincoln University	
Health & Physical Ed. Bldg.	Marcel Boulicault
Wing, Auditorium - Fine Arts Bldg.	Jamieson, Spearl, Hammond & Grolock
Missouri State Cancer Commission	
Reconstruction & Additions	Atkins & Bradford
St. Louis State Training School	
Renovation & Additions	Toensfeldt & Horch, Cons. Engrs.
Bldg. for Custodial Mentally Deficient Patients	Rathert & Roth
Bldg. for Trainable Mentally Deficient Patients	Burton, Wirth & Associates
Stores Building	Burton, Wirth & Associates
State Federal Soldiers Home	
Remodel Dormitory, Repairs.	Bruce F. Barnes

NEWS ITEMS

Kenneth Wischmeyer has just been appointed to a committee set up by the Lutheran Church authorities for the express purpose of providing proper guidance to those among its membership who desire to undertake construction projects such as Churches, Schools, and other Religious structures.

The Missouri Association of Consulting Engineers has just begun a News Letter, with a November issue. It is to be published periodically by the association. We wish them success.

Membership renewals are already approaching the 500 mark - Have you renewed yet?

SENMUT SAY

What architects need is public recognition, more than public relations.

FROM THE ORACLE

Cost Guarantee

(A Letter)

Dear Sam:

In accordance with our brief talk on the phone I would like to make the following comments on your Article in the August 1959 "Bay State Architect" entitled "Where do we fit." It deals with the cases where final bids or revised estimates exceed the "budget" set up by the Owner. The situation involves the single question of whether or not the Architect is responsible for the cost of the project.

In Court the answer will be based upon the written agreement between the Owner and Architect. In most Courts I believe parole evidence will not be accepted to change the clear intent of the written contract. If the Architect has used any of the standard AIA Forms of Agreement with his Client, the answer will be clear as they all state that he does not guarantee any estimate of cost.

Of course, in any public job the appropriation controls, and if the Architect fails to keep the cost within the appropriation, the Courts may deny him any fee at all. But in public or private work the whole question can be made clear and the Architect's protection assured if the Architect will use common sense in his relations with his Client and record in his correspondence with his Client what has happened in their conferences.

Many Clients hope and would like to "get two tens for a five." They start modestly and then gradually add to their requirements. If the Architect fails to talk facts and to state that the added requirements can't be included at the original price, the Owner has a right to assume that they can be included. All that is needed is some brief statement in writing regarding the result of later instructions regarding total Cost. Many an Architect has suffered substantial loss because he was afraid to tell his Client the truth about cost in writing!

The Architect's problem, therefore, is to be sure that his agreement makes it clear that he does not guarantee his estimates, and then to

provide in writing, from time to time, the effect of any later instructions from the Owner that indicate an increase in cost. He must, of course, have his own source of accurate information as to current costs.

Very truly yours,

William Stanley Parker
Consultant

NEWS ITEMS

Mr. Rex Becker of the firm of Frazee, Mack & Becker, has received an appointment from the Octagon to the National Chapter Affairs Committee of the A.I.A. Congratulations Rex.

The firm of Murphy & Mackey has just completed the first (St. Louis) Geodesic dome framework at the Missouri Botanical Gardens (Shaw's Garden). It is quite spectacular, to say the least, and worth the trip to see it.

Mr. Leo Kohaus advises that he has an excellent new stair book for the use of architects, entitled "Metal Stairs." He has been attempting to deliver them personally to each architect. In the event that you desire a copy and have not received one as yet, he suggests that you write or phone him at Usona Co., 3512 Chouteau Avenue, St. Louis 3, Missouri, Mo. 4-8000.

The Pennsylvania Society of Architects of the American Institute of Architects has just commenced its "PSA Report." This is the first of a series which the State Association of Pennsylvania expects to issue at least once every two months.

(From your Editor)

It would seem that there is a growing desire to provide communications between practicing members of the profession and those who head up-state organizations. We think this is a good sign and will report here anything which seems pertinent to those practicing in the State of Missouri.

THE GRINDSTONE LAKE ARCHITECTURAL TEACHERS SEMINAR

Report by Roger Montgomery
Assistant Professor of Architecture
School of Architecture, Washington University

Grindstone Lake, a resort spot deep in the woods of northern Wisconsin, was the site this past June of the third annual Joint ACSA-AIA seminar on teaching architecture. Sixty-three teachers from forty-seven schools and twelve prospective teachers met there to learn more about their work.

With the teachers and prospective teachers at Grindstone Lake were fourteen speakers and discussion leaders, mostly practicing architects but including planners, engineers, historians and Paul Goodman, a poet-playwright-philosopher-psychiatrist. The climate proved intense and challenging; teaching methods, subject matter and the architectural curriculum were questioned and evaluated on many levels. Fortunately a beautiful clear lake, well stocked with fish and the verdant Northwoods (the writer counted forty-one species of birds in the woods) gave relief to the intensity of official proceedings.

The Grindstone Lake Seminar, as its two predecessors at Aspen, Colorado and Nantucket, Massachusetts, resulted from The Architect at Mid-Century, the monumental report of the AIA Commission for the Survey of Education and Registration published in 1954. Recommendation R-17 of that report reads:

"The Commission recommends that AIA urge ACSA, and offer its aid and cooperation, to develop, inaugurate, and maintain regular study institutes in which architectural teachers in the various subject areas can meet for cooperative discussion of course content, treatment, methods of presentation, evaluation of student performance, and other aspects of instruction."

In response to this the Joint Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture-American Institute of Architects Committee-R-17 on the Teaching of Architecture formed to implement this proposal.

In 1956 a trial run meeting was held in Cambridge, Massachusetts, organized by the committee under Walter Bogner of Harvard. Following this the basic outlines for annual two-week summer seminars were worked out. The first occurred at Aspen in 1957, then the following year at Nantucket and this year at Grindstone Lake.

At first the seminars were very largely supported by foundation money: \$10,000 from Ford in 1957 and \$5,000 from Graham in 1958, plus the AIA Rehmann Fund. This year, with the exception of \$4,000 of Rehmann Funds, the seminar was supported by donations from about forty firms and individuals, dividends from AIA group insurance from thirty firms and contributions from fifteen local and state architectural societies and AIA chapters. Missouri's participation was outstanding with nine individual and organizational donations, a greater number than from any other state. Members of the Missouri Association, the Kansas City Chapter of AIA, the firms and individuals who contributed can properly be proud.

The financial support given the Joint Committee paid operations costs and provided partial scholarships for participants. In addition most of the teachers attending the meeting received additional help from their own schools. Speakers contributed their time; only direct expenses were paid by the Joint Committee. Finally, not the least contribution was made by the Committee itself under Harold Bush-Brown, former head of the architectural school at Georgia Tech. Mr. Bush-Brown and his staff gave a tremendous amount of time and effort to organizing and operating the seminar.

What did all this donated time, money, and effort accomplish? Very simply the accomplishment is, in the writer's view, the most meaningful national scale effort to improve architectural teaching.

For twelve days the participants met morning, afternoon and evening in sessions large and small devoted to nearly every facet of architectural subject matter and pedagogical technique. The seriousness and intensity of these meetings exhausted nearly everyone. But at the end there was a wide feeling that much was accomplished, that all participants had clarified, deepened and sharpened their teaching skills and knowledge of architecture.

Among the more important speakers and discussion leaders were, in addition to the already mentioned Paul Goodman, Dean John E. Burchard of MIT, Jean Paul Carlhian of Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson & Abbott, Charles Burchard, Richard Bennett, partner in Loebl, Schlossman & Bennett, Edmond Bacon, director of the Philadelphia City Plan Commission, and SOM partner Walter Netsch. Perhaps the most frequently recurring interest among these speakers lay in their desire for more specialized education. This went as far as Dean Burchard's suggestion that mechanical and structural engineers be trained within the architectural school from architectural

(CONT'D. ON PAGE 20)

(CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE)

students demonstrating aptitudes in those directions.

Many of the participants reviewed at length the subject matter and techniques of their own courses. These case study sessions were among the most useful aspects of the seminar. It is perfectly safe to say all participants gained important new insights into their own teaching through this process.

The writer can attest that the Grindstone Lake Seminar opened new possibilities and caused major critical review of his own teaching. It is hard to imagine any more useful and consequential way to improve architectural teaching.

For the opportunity to attend the seminar the writer wishes to express his real gratitude to the membership and offices of the MARA, who support made his participation possible.

ARCHITECTS DAY

Program and arrangements for the 1960 Architect's Day to be held on Saturday, April 30, 1960, at the Park Plaza Hotel in St. Louis, are rapidly being completed. It is the Committee's hope that the very inspiring and tremendously successful program of last year in Kansas City, can be duplicated in St. Louis this year.

Concerning the Committee, E. J. Thias has been appointed as Co-Chairman, with David Pearce to finalize the program. Concerning the program, it can now be announced that the theme of this year's Architect's Day will be "Measuring the Architects Professional Philosophy". The first of the principal speakers to appear will define his idea of a professional philosophy seen through the eyes of an outstanding National Architect.

In the afternoon, a panel made up of important members of allied professional fields, will discuss their approach to a professional philosophy and its lessons or applications to the Architects philosophy.

The evening speaker will then, if possible, try to sum up and suggest what can be done by the Architect in deciding their place or role in the professional philosophy.

IF --

(With Apologies to Kipling)

If you can keep your head when all about you
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you,
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
But make allowance for their doubting too;
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,
Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,
Or being hated, don't give way to hating,
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise;

If you can dream—and not make dreams your master;
If you can think—and not make thoughts your aim;
If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster
And treat those two impostors just the same;
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,
Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,
And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools;

If you can make one heap of all your winnings
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss.
And lose, and start again at your beginnings
And never breathe a word about your loss;
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew
To serve your turn long after they are gone,
And hold on when there is nothing in you
Except the Will which says to them: "Hold on!"

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
Or walk with Kings—nor lose the common touch,
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,
If all men count with you, but none too much;
If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,
And—which is more—you'll be a Man, my Son!

And—which is still more—you may make a good architect.



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(Effective October 10, 1959)

1-8-59-a. Architects may be registered by the Board under any of the following categories, as directed by its Architectural Division:

CATEGORY A. Registration on basis of five years architectural education, three years architectural experience and written examination. The Board will register when so directed by its Architectural Division any applicant, qualified in all other respects, on satisfactory proof that he has had at least eight years of architectural education and architectural experience combined, including graduation from a fully accredited five-year course in a school or college of architecture approved by the division as of satisfactory standing and not less than three years of satisfactory experience, and who passes successfully the four-day written examination required for the registration of architects; provided, in the case of architects-in-training enrolled on examination the applicant shall not be required to take the first two days of said written examination.

CATEGORY B. Registration on basis of four years architectural education, four years architectural experience and written examination. The Board will register on direction of its Architectural Division any applicant, graduate or nongraduate, qualified in all other respects, on satisfactory proof that he has had at least eight years of architectural education and architectural experience combined, including architectural knowledge wherever and however acquired equivalent to that required for completion, with passing grades, of the first four years of a fully accredited five-year course in a school or college of architecture approved by the division as of satisfactory standing and not less than four years of satisfactory architectural experience, and successfully passing a four-day written examination required for the registration of architects; provided, in the case of architects-in-training enrolled on examination the applicant shall not be required to take the first two days of said written examination.

CATEGORY C. Registration under the rule of comity or reciprocal agreement. The Board will when so directed by its Architectural Division grant registration as an architect (1) under the rule of comity to any nonresident architect registered and in good standing on the records of another state board on certificate of such other board showing registration of applicant on qualifications at least equal to qualifications required for registration in Missouri at the time of applicant's registration by such other board, or (2) on certificate of such other state board under a reciprocal agreement with such other board showing like qualifications, as authorized by Section 327.100 RSMo 1949. The word "State" as used in this regulation means any state, territory, district, zone, or government of or under the jurisdiction of

the United States, and the word "board" as herein used shall mean registration authority of another state by whatever title designated.

CATEGORY D. Registration of alien applicants. The Board will register any alien applicant, when so directed by its Architectural Division, under the same qualifications as provided in either (1) or (2) of Category C above, or in compliance with the terms of any treaty between the United States and the country of which the applicant is a citizen. The word "alien" as used in this regulation means any citizen of another country who has not become, or filed his intention of becoming, a naturalized citizen of the United States.

2-8-59-a. Incomplete naturalization. In the case of an applicant for registration who has declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States and who is found on examination of his application and supporting evidence to be in all other respects qualified for registration, the division may recommend and the board may order his registration in either Category A or B, subject to and becoming effective upon consummation of his naturalization as a citizen of the United States and on receipt of evidence of such consummation, certificate shall be issued evidencing registration as an architect.

3-8-59-a. Application for registration under Category B unaffected. Failure to qualify for registration under Category A, C, or D shall not affect the right of the applicant to apply for and, if found qualified, secure registration under Category B.

4-8-59-a. Category determined by division. The Architectural Division shall determine in what category it will direct the registration of an architect notwithstanding any preference expressed or indicated by the applicant in his application for registration.

5-8-59-a. Architectural experience. Architectural experience within the meaning of the registration law shall be so diversified and of such general nature as will, when supported by sufficient evidence, be satisfactory to the Architectural Division of the Board.

6-8-59-a. Personal appearance and interview. The Architectural Division of the Board has authority to and may require personal appearance of and interview with any applicant for registration before determining whether or not it will recommend his registration by the Board as an architect.

7-8-59-a. Effect of registration without sufficient proof of qualification. The registration of any applicant not found by the Architectural Division of the Board to be fully qualified for registration would be void. Moreover, the law forbids registration without proof of qualifications required by law, and provides that contracts for architectural services without registration shall be void, and that it shall be a complete defense to any suit for the collection of fees for such services if it shall be shown by the evidence in defense that the person filing such suit was not registered, or if registered was not in good standing on the records of the Board as an architect at the

time contract for such services was entered into. Therefore, the Architectural Division will not recommend registration without first being satisfied that the applicant is qualified in all respects for registration in the category in which registration is recommended.

8-8-59-a. Indispensable requirements for registration. The basic and indispensable qualifications and requirements for registration as an architect in any category authorized by law are: satisfactory evidence of citizenship, good moral character, and the qualifications required for registration in the category in which registration is recommended by the Architectural Division of the Board.

9-8-59-a. Examination of Architects-in-training. On and after the first day of October, 1959, only graduates from a fully accredited five-year course in architecture in a school or college of architecture approved by the Architectural Division as of satisfactory standing shall be permitted to take the two-day written examination required for the enrollment of architects-in-training.

10-8-59-a. Proof of experience of architectural graduates. Every graduate from a fully accredited five-year course in architecture in a school or college of architecture approved by the Architectural Division as of satisfactory standing who shall apply for architectural registration on or after October 1, 1962, shall submit with and as a part of his application a weekly record or log of his architectural experience covering a period of not less than 156 weeks within a period of not more than five consecutive years next following date of his graduation. Every such record or log shall be witnessed by the signature of the applicant's employer or authorized representative, or by the signature of a registered architect having personal knowledge of such experience.

11-8-59-a. Proof of experience of nongraduates. Every nongraduate applying for architectural registration on or after the first day of October, 1963, shall submit with and as a part of his application a weekly record or log of his architectural experience covering a period of not less than 208 weeks within a period of not more than eight years prior to date of filing of such application. Every such record or log shall be witnessed by the signature of the applicant's employer or authorized representative, or by the signature of a registered architect having personal knowledge of such experience.

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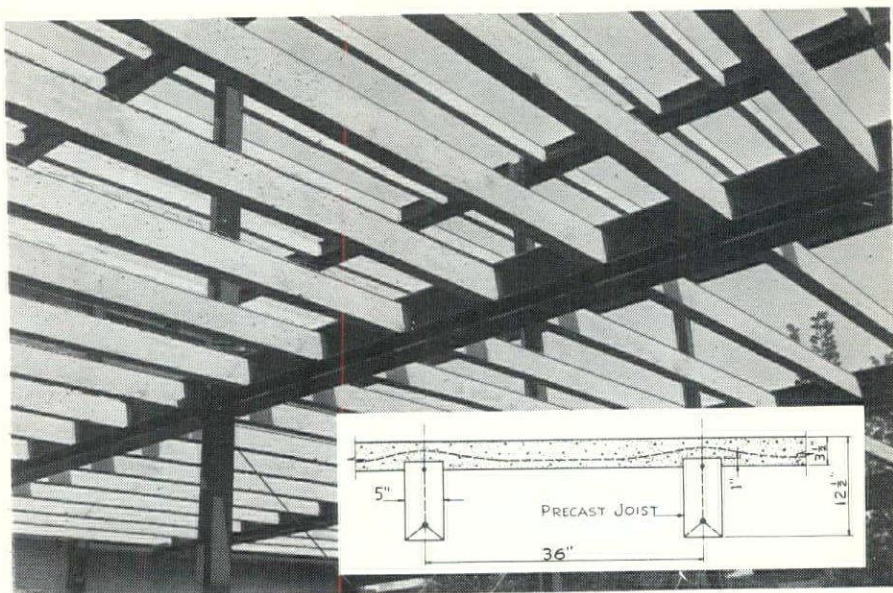


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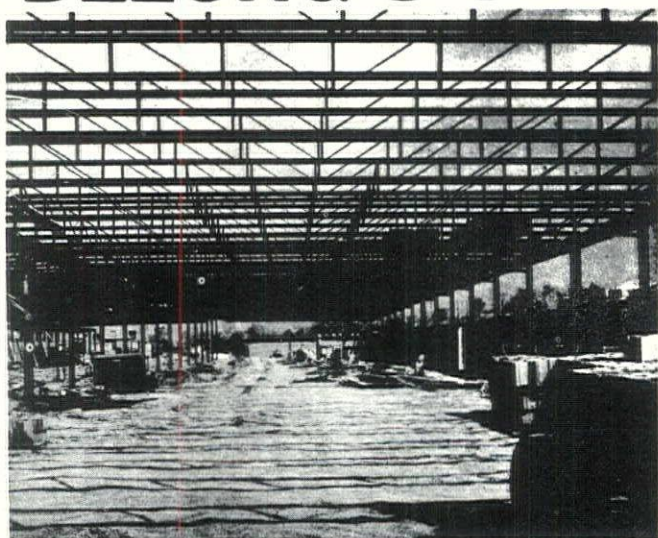
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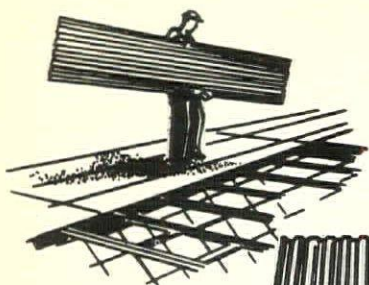
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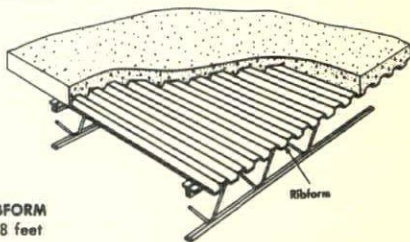
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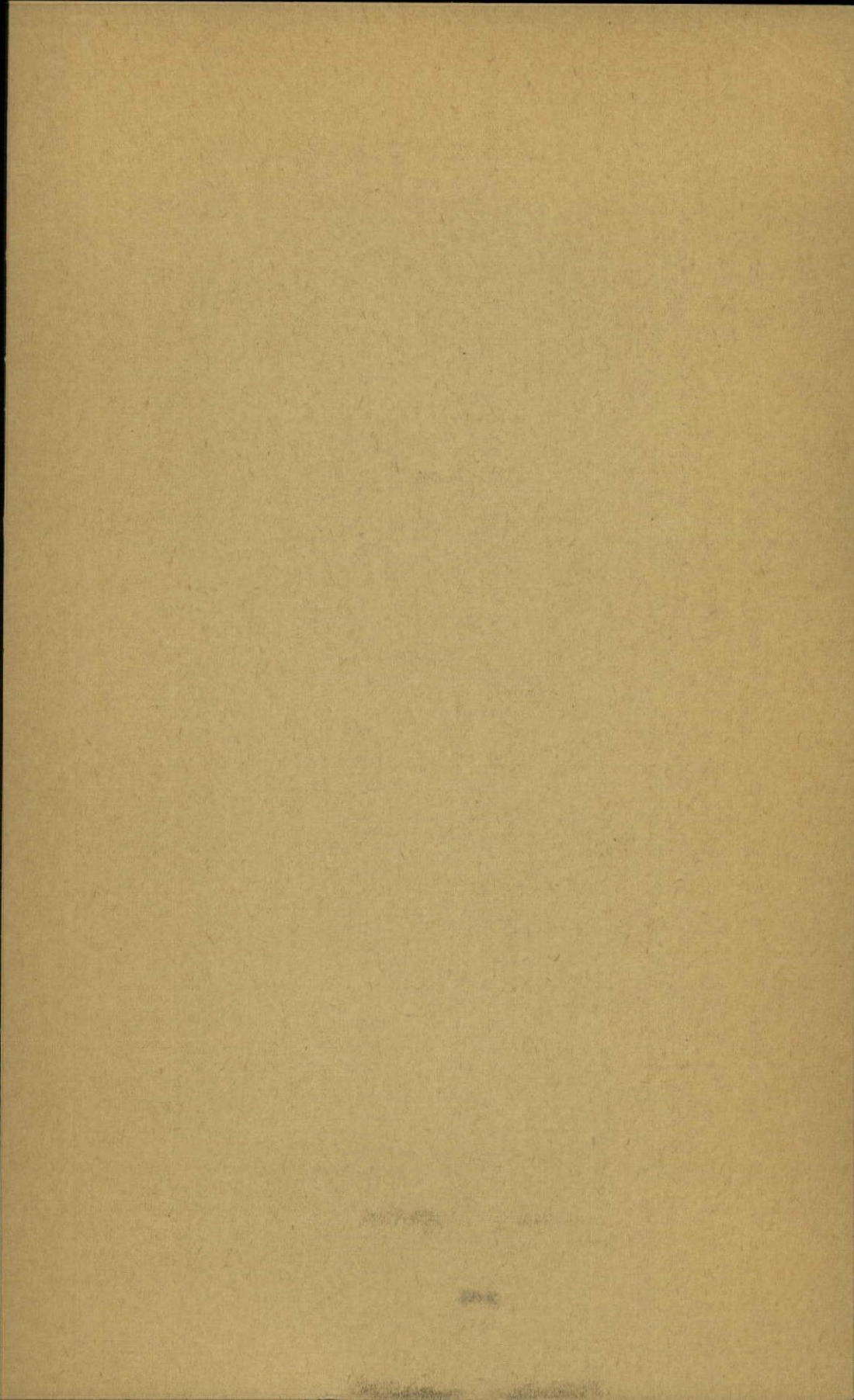
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